

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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WHOLE NO. 2100

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## WATER IS SCARCE

### Too Much Irrigating of Lawns and Gardens.

### PUMPS RUNNING NIGHT AND DAY

### More Water Being Drawn from Nuananu Reservoirs Than Is Flowing In.

"I don't want to be considered as an alarmist," said Captain J. W. Pratt yesterday, "but if anything should happen to the Beretania street pumps just about this time there would be a water famine in Honolulu."

"The condition of affairs is just this," continued the man who is in charge of the Water Works Bureau during the absence of Superintendent Andrew Brown, "the city is being supplied with water almost entirely from the Beretania street station. The pumps there are supposed to have a capacity of 2,400,000 gallons per day of twenty-four hours, but we are now pumping every day in the week three and a half million gallons, or nearly one-half more water than the normal capacity of the pumps. Of course, the fact that the water comes from flowing wells assists the pumps, as the water is really only pushed along instead of being lifted bodily. We have to keep three shifts of engineers now, each working eight hours at a stretch, and the pumps never stop.

"The Makiki pumps run all day steadily, but close down at night as soon as the reservoir fills up.

"Up the valley the reservoirs are in a bad way. There are just 1,400,000 gallons per day running over the weir, equal to 108 miners' inches an hour, but unfortunately, we are drawing out every day more than is running in, and the reservoirs keep getting lower. If we do not have rain very shortly we shall have to turn the water from the weir directly into the mains, which means shutting off the electric lights in the streets. There is a big loss of water at the reservoirs from evaporation alone, which would be partially stopped by this means.

"If people would only stop and think a little while, I am satisfied they would be more careful in using water. In addition to the big increase of population in the city, there have been a large number of houses built the last few months. Now we can prove by data in the office that new residences use three or four times as much water the first year that they do afterwards. The reason is a simple one; the owners plant trees, shrubbery and grass and use all the water they can get things started.

"Another thing that may surprise some of your readers is that the people of Honolulu use more water per capita than in any city of the United States. We can prove this assertion by statistics any time you want them.

"Then again, the transports require a lot of water. No charge is made for the water they require, consequently before leaving they fill up everything on board that will hold water, and some of them can carry an awful lot.

"All we ask of the people," said Captain Pratt, in conclusion, "is that they will not waste any water until it rains. After the summer rains commence we shall not care how much water is used, but in the meantime it is as well that everybody should understand that our water supply depends entirely on the Beretania street pumps keeping up with the present strain."

Since the above was in type a telephone message from the Government Electric Light Station at 11 o'clock last night stated that three-quarters of an inch of rain had fallen there since morning.

## A NARROW ESCAPE.

### Mrs. A. W. Keach Nearly Drown- ed While Bathing.

Mrs. A. W. Keach, wife of the superintending engineer of the Inter-Island Co., had a narrow escape from drowning Sunday night. In company with Mrs. W. A. Johnston she had gone to bathing at the Peninsula. After they had been in the water a short time Mrs. Johnston heard her companion give a low moan and saw her sink in the water. She hastened to her and found that she had fainted dead away. Mrs. Johnston called for help and did her best towards rescuing Mrs. Keach. After some difficulty she succeeded in drawing the unconscious woman to the shore. It was quite a while before she regained consciousness, and had it not been for the prompt assistance of Mrs. Johnston she would have surely drowned.

A Chinaman entered the room of one of his customers last evening and pecking a "truck" into the yard, broke it into kindling wood. He then made his escape.

## SOME FACTS

## ABOUT KIHAI

### H. P. Baldwin Gives Some Interesting Information Concerning This New Plantation.

Senator H. P. Baldwin was seen by a representative of this paper yesterday with special reference to the condition of affairs on Kihai plantation. For several weeks past all sorts of rumors have been circulated to the detriment of Mr. Baldwin, as an owner of the company and one of its best stockholders, was asked to make an authoritative statement for the public benefit. "It is not usual," said Mr. Baldwin, "to make public statements about plantation matters. There is nothing the matter with Kihai that I know of, and I visited every portion of the plantation last week to show a friend of mine, also a plantation manager, over the property. However, there is nothing to hide or be kept secret concerning its affairs, and the truth can hurt no one. What do you want to know?"

"First, as to the water supply," Mr. Baldwin said. "We have abundance of water—more than we can possibly use for present requirements. In the first place, we have developed the natural water sources by sinking shafts and tunneling. This has been done at a spot about half a mile from the sea shore on what is called the lower lands of the plantation. Here we have sunk four separate shafts, or wells, in the solid rock, from all of which we have abundance of water. These wells are all within a distance of about 100 feet, and eventually be connected together, so that the surplus water can be pumped to a higher level.

"From one of these circular shafts, or holes, the No. 3, which is about twelve feet across and about fifteen feet deep, from which a tunnel has been run about twenty feet long, there is now flowing from the tunnel about three and a half million gallons in twenty-four hours. It has been measured exactly by Mr. Pogue, but those are the figures in round numbers. For every foot of further development made we find that the flow of water still increases. This No. 3 hole, or well, is only one of four similar ones. These will be connected with the main pumping plant and when this is done we shall have a water supply of twelve million gallons per day from this source alone."

"About the pumps, Mr. Baldwin, has there been any trouble on that account?"

"Well, yes, some," was the answer. "You see, we put in some Garrett pumps to start with on the recommendation of Engineer Schaeffer. These, however, did not work as well as we expected and we are now putting in two big Worthington pumps. Each of these will have a capacity for handling six million gallons in the twenty-four hours. The first of these will be in operation about the first week in September, or say, the middle, at the very latest, and the second about six weeks later. With these two pumps installed the plantation will be able to handle twelve million gallons of water per day of twenty-four hours, or more than we can use to advantage this season."

"Now about the upper wells, Mr. Baldwin?"

"These are the wells being sunk by McCandless Brothers. They are artesian wells proper. They are being sunk about two miles from the shore and about a mile and a half further up from the pumping station I have just told you about. The land where these wells are being sunk is just 200 feet above sea level, but the wells are being sunk to a depth of about 250 feet, really deeper than is necessary. The McCandless people are now boring the fourth of these wells, which yield from four to five hundred thousand gallons per day of twenty-four hours each. As soon as the fourth well is completed we propose to connect the four together and inaugurate a system of deep-well pumps similar to that in use in the oil wells of Pennsylvania. Under this system one engine will furnish the power for the four pumps. This will be done in three or four weeks from now. The first cost of this pumping outfit is far cheaper than any other pumping machinery now in use in the islands for the duties required of it, and if they work as well as we have reason to believe they will they will prove to be in addition more economical in running than any other system in use here. These four wells will give us two million gallons of water a day, and when we need more we can only to bore more wells where they are needed."

"There are various rumors about

to the quality of this water, Mr. Baldwin. Can you give out any definite information as to that?"

"Why not? Here are Dr. Walter Maxwell's certificates of his analyses of the water from these wells which we have submitted to him for examination. Here are three samples from the water on the lower level where the big pumping station is. From the No. 1 shaft there are 51 grains of salt to each gallon of water. United States measurement. From the No. 3 shaft the analysis shows 44.28 grains to the gallon and from the No. 4 shaft there are just 47.54 grains per gallon. The reason there is no sample from the No. 2 hole is because work has been discontinued at that place owing to obstacles encountered.

"Now, as to the water on the upper lands, the artesian water proper. Here are Dr. Maxwell's analyses from three samples taken on July 8th last. The first sample was taken while the water was still and before the pump was started. It gives 56.9 grains to the United States gallon. The second sample was taken after the pump had been connected and while the water was running from it; the analysis shows 52 grains of salt to the gallon. The third sample, showing 53.3 grains to the gallon, was taken after the pumps had been stopped and the water standing in the well for some time. The amount of salt per gallon should decrease with continuous pumping if we have the same experience as other plantations have had before."

"How does the percentage of salt at the Kihai wells compare with those on other plantations?" was next asked. "The percentage of salt at Kihai is much less than that of other plantations. Many of the old-established and well-paying plantations on Maui, Oahu, and elsewhere. Every body knows there has never been any trouble at Oahu with the salt in its water, and yet the average there for years has been 66 grains to the gallon. Yes, it has managed to pay dividends and raise as high as twelve tons of sugar to the acre in spite of 66 grains of salt per gallon of water. I have in mind another old-established plantation which is paying big dividends on an average of 88 grains of salt per gallon of water used."

"What percentage of salt in the water can be used without detriment to growing cane?" was next asked of Mr. Baldwin.

"Well, Dr. Maxwell is the authority to consult on such matters. I understand, however, that he has given it as his opinion that anything less than 100 grains of salt per gallon of water will not hurt sugar cane, but anything over that is liable to be injurious. I believe he fixes the dividing line at 100 grains per gallon."

"About the new mill?"

"That has already been ordered from the Honolulu Iron Works, and the contract calls for it to be in running order on January 1, 1901. The mill building is to be large enough to cover a mill of the capacity of 150 tons per day, but for the first year we have only asked the contractors for 125 tons daily capacity. The additions can be made after the first season's run."

"One more question, Mr. Baldwin. What progress has been made in planting?"

"We have actually put in about 250 acres this season and we expect to plant enough to make fully a thousand acres, very likely more than that. We have abundance of seed cane for all our requirements, and we intend to get in as many acres as we can for the crop of 1901."

## KAMALO PLANTATION.

### Manager McLane Reports Cane Planting Progressing Rapidly.

Manager Pat McLane of Kamalo is registered at the Hawaiian. He reports that the progress on the plantation is most satisfactory. A number of acres have been planted with seed cane and a great many more have been plowed and made ready for a big shipment of seed cane that went up to the plantation yesterday. The water prospects are first class. During the past few days over seventy acres of land have been flooded with water coming from two springs.

## The Princes Appointed.

Princes David Kawananakoa and J. K. Kalamano have been appointed administrators of the Estate of the late Queen Dowager Kapiolani under the will of the late King. They are instructed to give the royal notice to creditors and to make an inventory within thirty days.

## ON HABEAS CORPUS

### Chinese Remanded Back to Custody of J. K. Brown.

### JUSTICE FREAR'S FINAL DECISION

### The Court Rules That the Petition- ers Were Never Legally Landed in These Islands.

Following is the full text of the important decision of Justice Frear in the Chinese habeas corpus cases, in which the petitioners are remanded to the custody of J. K. Brown, the special agent in Hawaii of the United States treasury department:

The petitioners applied for a writ of habeas corpus which was issued as prayed for directed to H. R. Hitchcock, J. K. Brown and Richard Ivers.

Mr. Hitchcock returned that he was deputy marshal of the Republic of Hawaii and held the petitioners pursuant to the orders of J. K. Brown, United States Chinese Inspector, and not otherwise. Throughout the case it was recognized that Mr. Hitchcock had merely the actual custody for Mr. Brown, who claimed the legal custody. Mr. Brown returned that he was United States Chinese Inspector and that as such and not otherwise he held the petitioners; that they were Chinese subjects who arrived at the port of Honolulu from China, July 23, 1899; that he had inspected them in his said official capacity and ascertained that they had not complied with the provisions of the treaty between the United States and China or the United States statutes or United States Treasury Department regulations relating to Chinese immigration.

Mr. Ivers was not served with the writ and so made no return, but it was orally stated by the Attorney General, who appeared for Messrs. Brown and Hitchcock, that these last named gentlemen alone held the petitioners and that Mr. Ivers had nothing to do with them, whereupon counsel for the petitioners deemed it unnecessary to ask for a return of service upon Mr. Ivers.

The petitioners replied to Mr. Brown's return, denying that he, as United States Chinese Inspector or otherwise, had authority, under the laws of the United States or the regulations of the United States Treasury Department or otherwise, to detain the petitioners, or either of them, in custody, and alleging that he, the said Brown, in his official capacity as Chinese Inspector, had permitted the petitioners to land and that he and the said Hitchcock had afterwards seized the petitioners without authority of law and now held them for the purposes of deportation.

The first question raised was whether the inspector had lost control of the petitioners. For the purposes of this question it was conceded by counsel for the petitioners that Mr. Brown had the requisite authority to decide whether the petitioners had a right to land in the first instance; that he so decided adversely to the petitioners; that such decision, whether its validity could be inquired into by the court or not, was correct; and that he could lawfully bring the petitioners on shore and there keep them in custody for the purposes of inspecting them and while awaiting an opportunity to send them back to China. On the other hand, it was conceded by the Attorney General that if the petitioners had been allowed to land (in the legal sense, as distinguished from the mere coming on shore temporarily in compliance with the exclusion laws) the inspector could not retake them for the purpose of deportation; in other words, that the authority of the inspector extended, at most, only to the exclusion of Chinese and not to the arrest and deportation of Chinese already in the country, even though unlawfully here. The question then was one of fact as to whether the inspector had allowed the petitioners to go at large so far as he was concerned; that is, to land or enter the country in the legal sense. In support of the view that he had done this, considerable testimony was introduced to the effect, in substance, that he had permitted the Hawaiian authorities to assume temporarily the actual custody of the petitioners for the purpose of prosecuting them for violating the Hawaiian immigration laws by attempting to land without the necessary permit. I hold that the inspector or might lawfully intrust the actual custody to others and that in this instance he had intended to retain and did retain the legal custody in himself.

It was next objected that the inspector was without authority to decide upon the right of the petitioners to land, the contention being that under the statutes the collector of customs alone had such authority. On the other hand the opinion of this court in the case of *Wong Tung*, 11 Haw. 600, 623, was relied on to show that the inspector did have such authority. It stated that such seemed to be the opinion of the court (in which I had taken no part, not being present) and that while I did not feel certain in my own mind as to the soundness of the reasoning upon which that opinion was based, I should rule in accordance with it for the time being, but should reserve the question for final decision until the close of the case. I may add here that the court did not intend to definitely decide the question in the *Wong Tung* case. See in re *Ali*, 10, 11, 668.

Counsel for the petitioners then offered evidence to prove that the petitioners were citizens by birth in these islands. This evidence I admitted on the ground that although the decision of the appropriate officers adversely to the right of an immigrant to land was under the statutes ordinarily final, yet that such was the case only when the officer acted within his authority and in pursuance of law, and that it was competent for the courts to inquire into jurisdictional facts and that since the decision of the appropriate officer was final in the case of an alien only, it could not be final in the case of a citizen. The testimony introduced on this point showed clearly that the petitioners were Chinese laborers who had never before been in this country, and that they were born in China and had attempted to enter these islands upon certificates of Hawaiian birth which they had purchased from other Chinese in Hongkong, and consequently that they were not entitled to land here. It also appeared not only that the inspector made a correct decision but also that he had given the petitioners a fair hearing and had proceeded strictly according to law in every respect, provided he had the requisite authority. So clearly did this appear that counsel for the petitioners did not deem it worth while to argue the matter.

Argument was then heard upon the question which had already been ruled upon temporarily but had been reserved for final disposition until the close of the case, as to the authority of the inspector to decide upon the petitioners' right to land. Argument was heard at the same time upon another question which the Attorney General then raised as to the jurisdiction of this court to inquire into the authority of the inspector, inasmuch as he was a Federal officer. I have considered each of these questions very carefully but have finally come to the conclusion that it will be unnecessary to pass upon either of them and such being the case I deem it best under the circumstances not to express my opinion upon them.

I will assume for the purposes of this case that the inspector is without authority to decide finally upon the right of the petitioners to land, but that as between him and the collector, the latter alone has such authority. But does it follow that the petitioners must be discharged?

The law explicitly and peremptorily forbids the entry of the petitioners into these islands and the inspector is an officer appointed under the law to enforce their exclusion. Should, then, the court order their discharge, and permit them to enter? It has been shown to the court that the petitioners are not entitled to land, and the inspector is an officer appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the act of Congress (28 Stat. at L. 390) making an appropriation, "To prevent unlawful entry of Chinese into the United States, by the appointment of suitable officers to enforce the laws in relation thereto." Even though the collector has not passed upon the right of the petitioners to land, they are in fact not entitled to land, and the inspector is one of the officers appointed to prevent their landing. The law does not say that the petitioners may land unless the collector decides otherwise, but that they are not entitled to land at all. To illustrate: The master of a vessel is forbidden to allow Chinese to land contrary to the provisions of the law. If he should refuse to permit Chinese passengers to land who were not entitled under the law to land, should the court, on habeas corpus, compel him to allow them to land because the collector had not decided adversely to their right to do so? Certainly not. The court could inquire into their right to land and discharge them if such right should appear. But if such right should not appear, the court would remand them to the custody of the master.

The provision of the statute (28 Stat. at L. 390) that "In every case where an alien is excluded from admission into the United States under any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of the appropriate immigration or customs officers, if adverse to the admission of such alien, shall be final, unless reversed on appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury," does not mean that if such decision is not made by such officers, the Chinese may land. It means that if such a decision is made it is final and cannot be reviewed by the courts. But if it is not made, the courts may decide whether there is a right to land or not. In re *Gin Fung*, 89 Fed. Rep. 152.

In this case, therefore, if I am without jurisdiction to inquire into the authority of the inspector, I must remand the petitioners to his custody. If, on the other hand, I have such jurisdiction and find that he has authority to make a final decision, I am bound by that decision and must remand the petitioners to his custody, and if I find that he has no such authority but that the collector alone can make such a decision, still I must remand the petitioners, because the collector has, in fact, not made such a decision and I have myself found that the petitioners are not entitled to land and that the respondent is charged with the duty of preventing them from doing so. The petitioners are therefore remanded to the custody of the respondent, J. K. Brown.







## A JUDGE WANTED

To Relieve Vast Increase of Work in Circuit Courts.

### WHEELS OF JUSTICE ARE CLOGGED

Work of the First District is More Than Two Judges Can Dispose Of.

"Say, why don't you call attention to the crying need of a third judge in this court?" said a prominent attorney to an advertiser man in search of his usual court reports a day or two since.

"What is the trouble?"

"Here it is in a nutshell: This term of court is supposed to last just four weeks. It has been running two weeks and we have just got through with the Hawaiian jury cases. Even if Judge Stanley exercises the extra powers given him by the last Legislature and continues the term for two weeks more there only remains at the most a month, or twenty-four working days, in which the finish up the calendar, and, by the way, one of these is a holiday.

"Let me show you how the calendar stands. There are twenty-six criminal cases for the foreign jury on the printed list. Some of these have been disposed of, but others have been added. Some of those cases will take a couple of days to try. In my opinion the court will have all it can do to get through the criminal cases before the end of the term."

"What then?" was asked.

"That's just it. Why, the civil cases will have to go over to the next term, like many of them did from the last term to this. You talk about the law's delays and of course blame it on the lawyers. My clients do the same. There are cases on the calendar in which I am interested which I have been trying to get to trial for three terms, and here I am with very little prospect of getting to trial at the present term.

"Can't some of the cases be assigned to Judge Perry?" queried the reporter.

"No, they can't. Judge Perry has got all he can do and more too. That Waiata case will take him a couple of months to try alone, if I know anything about it. It is an important case and so many people are interested in it and so much money is tied up by it that it is of great public interest that the case should be decided as soon as possible. In addition to hearing the evidence, the judge has got to read and digest all the testimony after the reporter has copied it out, before he can render his decision. Then again, he has to take all the probate business while Judge Stanley is attending to the regular term. And let me tell you that the probate business of this district alone is enough for one judge to attend to.

"Now there are twenty-one mixed jury civil cases, twenty-four foreign jury cases and thirty jury waived cases, let alone divorces and separation suits, on the calendar of the present term. Can you or any other man imagine for a moment how one judge can attend to them all, I don't care how industrious he may be? And the business of the court is constantly increasing. At the November term things will be worse than they are now, and the business of the court will become so clogged that none of us will know where we are at. I am suffering pecuniary loss from the present delay and so are my clients, but I get blamed all the same because my clients don't realize the situation.

"It was proposed to have the last Legislature authorize the appointment of a third judge, but the measure was defeated through the opposition of the Cabinet, I believe. People don't seem to realize that with a constantly increasing wealth and population in this island there must be a corresponding increase in legal business. Something has got to be done and that quickly."

#### New Oiaa Reservation.

E. D. Baldwin returned from Honolulu by the East Kaima. He states that the department of public lands has received no notification from Washington to stay the sale of the Oiaa lands advertised for September 2; nor do they expect any. If nothing unforeseen occurs the sale will take place as advertised, and purchasers will be put in possession of the lands. It is expected that the squatters will get off of their own accord, but if they do not the Attorney General will take the matter into his hands and they will be ejected summarily.—Hilo Tribune.

#### Hilo Foresters.

The installation of a lodge of the Ancient Order of Foresters will take place next Thursday evening. The exercises will probably be held at Ray's Hall. This lodge has been contemplated for some time, but inevitable delays have caused it to be postponed until now. The delegation from Ho-

lolu who will install the lodge are M. A. Gonsalves, A. V. Peters and a third who is not as yet known, probably G. F. Alfonso who joined the order in Honolulu.—Tribune.

#### Pepeekeo Laborers.

The conspiracy cases against Japanese laborers on Pepeekeo plantation tried last week are at an end. One of the men was acquitted and the charges against the balance were dismissed. G. F. Little and Le Blond & Galbraith were attorneys for defense.

#### License Refused.

The Government has refused to renew the liquor license granted J. G. Serrao for a saloon on Waiakamou street. A license was granted last year under the impression that the saloon was to be located on Bridge street.—Hilo Tribune.

## TO BE MORE BALL

California Nine Wants to Come Down.

Hilo Players Want to Show Their Mettle—The Kamehameha Series May Be Resumed.

The most important baseball meeting of the season is to be held this evening. Every member of the Star team is requested to be present at the Hawaiian Hotel at 7:30 o'clock.

The first matter to be brought up is the last game with the Kamehamehas. It was this contest that resulted in the series coming to a sudden close, owing to the Kamehameha team deciding not to play on account of the alleged unfair treatment which they believed they had received from the umpire. It is now proposed that this game be thrown out and the series be resumed. A number of the best players of the Stars are in favor of this course, the public in general would applaud the move, and it is understood that the Kams would willingly re-enter the diamond.

Another matter is the Hilo proposition. There has been more or less rivalry stirred up between the players of the rival cities and a series of contests is proposed. Hilo is willing, and Honolulu is anxious. If the difficulty with the Kams is patched up the Hilo series will be postponed. Otherwise efforts will be made to pull off the games as soon as possible.

The third proposition is a big one. A letter has been received from "Hank" Harris, known to every Coast baseball player, proposing to bring a California team to Honolulu. The local magnates are in favor of the proposition, but outside aid would be necessary. The financial aspect will be inquired into this week, and if sufficient subscriptions are forthcoming with which, together with the gate receipts, the expenses may be met it is not at all improbable that the Golden State players will perform on the local diamond in the near future. The team opposing them would be All-Honolulu, the best players from each team being selected.

#### PAIRED BY PETERSON.

Inspector of Immigrants Finds Fever on Some Plantations.

Dr. Peterson speaks highly of the arrangements made at Paauilo by Manager Lydgate, and believes that if his original plan was adopted by the managers throughout the country there would be less danger of sickness. On some of the sugar estates Dr. Peterson has found a goodly number of fever cases due to improper sanitary arrangements. He has recommended changes which will have to be made. At Waiakamou plantation the quantity and direction of the waste water flow is such that it is considered by him a healthy locality.—Hawaii Herald.

#### Oahu College Trustees.

The trustees of Oahu College met yesterday afternoon and took up the question of a site for the proposed preparatory school. No definite decision was reached and the matter will come up again at a meeting to be held in the near future.

#### CZAR'S MILITARY HOUSEHOLD.

The military household of the Czar is composed of ninety-eight officers of various ranks, eighty-three of whom belong to the army and fifteen to the navy. Nineteen members of the royal family are included in this list.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

There are no tax-appeal cases in the Second District, the only one filed having been withdrawn.

## SUGAR FACTORIES

They May Be Utilized in the Off Season.

in the Manufacture of Artificial Sandstone—Treaties Between U. S. and West Indies.

Referring to the reciprocity treaties recently made between the United States and the West Indian colonies, the Louisiana Planter says:

The basis of these treaties is sugar! Is it fair, or even consistent with the protective principle, to single out the domestic industry of sugar production for a 12 or 20 per cent. sacrifice; in order to advantage our export trade in articles which have grown into such proportions that we are able to meet like or similar foreign competing articles in the markets of the world? Senator Carter of Montana recently stated that the Dingley tariff law "contemplated by its provisions the development of the best sugar industry in the United States, and the sugar schedule was arranged with a special view to that end."

That schedule was a very moderate one—only about one-half of the amount found in the schedules prior to 1890. The Dingley act had no less for an object than the development of our cane-sugar industry. The equivalent ad valorem rate on 96-test or centrifugal sugars by the present law is about 55 per cent., while the equivalent ad valorem on 88 analysis or 94-test German beet sugar is 75, but 11 per cent. of that simply offsets the German export bounty. On 89-muscovades the equivalent ad valorem is only 55 per cent.

These, I say, are extremely moderate duties, and they cannot bear a 12, much less a 20 per cent. reduction. The cane-sugar people, our best-raisers and beet-sugar producers in the West, Northwest and on the Pacific Slope, as well as in Michigan and New York, must not shut their eyes to a danger which again threatens them—found in these so-called reciprocity treaties. They should be aroused in order to consolidate; they should discuss the matter, in spite of the mild admonition from the State Department, and be prepared to smash this attempt to violate a cardinal principle of the protective system.

According to the British Consul at Portland, Oregon, the sugar factory at La Grande, although fully equipped to use 350 tons of beets per day, found itself hampered last year by the inexperience of farmers, and only received 1,147 tons of beets, which enabled the mill to run only twenty-eight days; and from which was manufactured 1,830,000 pounds of sugar. The quality was satisfactory, but the quantity was not what had been expected, owing to lack of culture. Strong efforts were made to pass a bill granting a bounty of \$1 (4s.) per ton of 2,000 pounds, but they were unsuccessful. The State of Washington passed a bounty bill in 1896 granting one-half cent (4d.) per pound of refined sugar for five years, with the provision that it should not exceed \$50,000 (\$210,000) in any one year. Another large factory is being constructed at Waverley in Spokane County, Washington, and will probably be in operation during the season of 1899.

The single factory in New Mexico conducts a stock-feeding enterprise in order to dispose of the pulp, and fed last year 1,100 lambs. The lambs gained ten pounds each in twenty-one days on this feed. The secretary of a cattle-feeding company in Nebraska raised 500 acres of sugar beets simply to feed cattle. Illinois, too, has taken to the cultivation of the beets for this purpose. Mr. Saylor suggests that farmers generally should take to raising the beets "for the same purpose as other crops, namely, food for man and beast." He says that for the table there is no more palatable beet, if rightly prepared.

Many suggestions have been made to enable sugar manufacturers to utilize their factories during the time when there is no sugar to be made, and thus to avoid leaving the invested capital idle the greater part of the year, but little success has yet been had in the matter. A fresh suggestion is made by an engineer, S. Bell, in Die Deutsche Zuckerindustrie.

The extra outfit necessary to utilize the plant should, of course, be inexpensive, and the labor required to operate the machines not in excess of that employed regularly in the sugar factory. Another important requirement is that the raw material should be at hand everywhere, and there should be a ready market for the product.

All these conditions being fulfilled, the operation of the factory during the idle months of the sugar year must certainly be remunerative. It is believed that this applies to the manufacture of artificial sandstone from lime and sand, which, under steam pressure, enter a chemical combination (calcium silicate) and supply stones which have become very popular in building. Their resistance is in excess of 475 pounds per square centimeter; they are perfectly weatherproof, and can be prepared in a cheap and simple manner. The power required for mixing the sand and lime and pressing the stone could be supplied by one of the steam engines, and would amount to about thirty or thirty-five horse power for 10,000 stones for ten hours while the steam necessary for heating the stones would be supplied by the boilers. The most expensive part of the plant would thus be ready and need not be procured separately for this use. The raw material for the stones, viz., sand, will probably be found near most sugar factories. The amount required is about 2.5 cu. m. per 1,000 stones. The lime can be burnt cheaply in the lime-



THE WILD MAN IN HIS CAVE

#### WISCONSIN'S WILD MAN.

Confined in the county jail at Chippewa Falls, Wis., is a wild man, who was captured in the streets of the village of Tony a short time ago. This strange creature has lived alone in the woods for a great many years and has lost the power of speech. The soles of his feet are like iron and his body is covered with hair. He jabbers, when spoken to, in a kind of jargon which is believed to be a mixture of French and Italian.

kilns that are present making the sugar factories, in this respect also, superior to the independent factories for lime sandstone. The period of manufacture is about twelve hours, after which the product is ready for the market. Hence there is no need of drying-houses, which take up so much room in the brickyards. The work being carried on in the warm season, there is no need of any enclosed place. An open shed about 100 by 40 feet will be sufficient to accommodate the special machinery for preparing sandstone.

Mr. Bell gives figures as to the probable profits of such an enterprise. It goes without saying that the estimates do not in any sense apply to conditions in the United States, either as to material, labor or prices of product.

#### Samoa Items.

We learn that Commander Sturdee of H. M. S. "Porpoise" has been promoted to the rank of Captain and that this honor has been conferred on him for services rendered during the trouble in Samoa.

H. M. S. "Fauranga," Captain Stuart, left yesterday for Sydney. This ship has been stationed here since March last.

The S. M. S. Cormoran came into port August 4, after a cruise of five days.

The Consular representatives now act in three separate capacities. By the treaty, on all municipal matters they sit conjointly as a consular board; in all diplomatic matters they sit together, but each acts as an independent representative of his own country, and since the duties of the king and his family have been devolved on them, they sit as another body constituting the Samoan government. Consul-General Osborn is the dean of each of these bodies, and being consul-general to Tonga as well as Samoa, seems to be a pretty busy man.—Samoa Herald.

#### From Ed Towse.

Commissioner Ed. Towse writes that he has been visiting old friends in Cheyenne, Wyoming, and having a very good time, although the weather was cold. He expected to leave for Omaha about August 12, via Denver.



PRICE, \$4.50.

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J. A. MEHRTEN, MANAGER

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We have just opened up the most elegant line of Parlor Furniture seen here. Everything in Solid Mahogany.

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## Whatnots.

That are just the the articles you have waited so long for to complete the artistic effect of your parlors.

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AND

## Tables.

Dainty and elegant, yet withal, strong and serviceable.

This is no everyday selection and we anticipate a speedy clearance.

A few nice

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BOSTON LONG CARD MATCHES. NAILS OF ALL KINDS. ROSIN, PINE TREE TURPENTINE, PAINTS, LAMP GLASS. COTTON WASTE. CANAL BARROWS. FAIRY STEPLADDERS. MANILA AND SISAL ROPE. HANDLES, MATTOCKS, PICKS, HOES AND SHOVELS. AXES AND HATCHETS, AXLES, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, GRIND-STONES.

DISH AND DAIRY PANS, SAUCE PANS. LAWN MOWERS, CHARCOAL IRONS. BABBITT'S POTASH. TUBULAR LANTERNS AND GLOBES.

All the above and more on the "Hilly F. Whitney" from New York direct. All sorts of goods by other vessels.

## PACIFIC HARDWARE CO. LIMITED.

Fort and Merchant Streets, King and Bethel Streets.



TRAMPS.

It is true, beyond question, that we are entering the "age of tramps" in these islands. The tramp is a sara-

While the economic question of the employment of Simlan labor is attractive, the moral and political side may be equally important.

the general advancement of knowledge, in these days, the scholar and the student become more important every year. Professor, now President Hadley, of Yale College, gave to the railroad capitalists of America, the best and the best valuable knowledge (the relations of the railroads to the state.

## THE FRENCH WOMEN.

DEVELOPMENT OF PEARL HARBOR.

## KISSING 'BUG' HARMLESS.

"I have been bitten by them many a time," said Professor Smith, "and if you will bring me a live kissing bug I will let it sting to its heart's content. We are simply going through a craze for the one we had when spider bites were popular. Everybody who was bitten by any kind of an insect was worried by a spider. The same is true now. A kissing bug feeds on caterpillars and other insects, and may thus sometimes convey poisons, but the insect is no more numerous or dangerous now than it ever was."

**Hood's Pills** act harmoniously with  
Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.** 57[illegible]

**The Higby Case.**  
Before Judge Stanley yesterday the

In the case of Mary L. Ludloff vs. Ernest Ludloff and Elise Ludloff an answer has been filed denying all the allegations of the complaint.

President Dole has called a meeting of the Council of State for 11 o'clock Wednesday. He said last night that the business to be considered was the granting of certain pardons.

**NEW SOUTH WALES SUGAR.**  
The Colonial Sugar Refining Com-  
pany, in a circular to the sugar-grow-  
ers of the Clarence River, New South  
Wales, states that it is unlikely that  
the Federal tariff will be in operation  
from 1901, and undertakes to purchase  
sugar at 10s. per ton for cutting till the end of that

"We were never more prosperous, the best of all its advancement is steady and not the inflation of a boom," Mr. Richards did intend to return to today, but recent business developments make it probable that he will be for the coast next Friday.

AT "HALEIWA"

The following were registered at  
Netwa, Wadaluwa, for the week end  
August 20: Miss Judd, Sophie  
Judd, Honolulu; Mrs. T. R. Al-  
l, Grand Isle, Vt. W. D. McBraye,  
Lawa; H. E. Eumlin, Cincinnati;  
C. G. Walker, Oskaka; E. Hart-  
W. A. Papaikou; A. E. Cooley, Miss M.  
Hones, Honolulu; Gertrud, Steven-  
n Steven, New York City; Howard  
Adams, Dawson City; G. S. Cunha,  
Honolulu; Wm. H. Edgar, Chicago;  
Gerrit P. Wilder, Honolulu; Mrs.  
Berg, Kahului; Arthur Wilhoit,  
Honolulu; A. Knudsen and wife, A. C.  
Kel, Kauai; Mary D. Frear, Dr. and  
J. M. Whitney, G. M. Whitney,  
J. Schaefer and family, Mrs. J. W.  
Harrison, Mrs. J. Lawrence and  
daughter, Miss Elsie Reyles, El O-  
ne and wife, Austin Hall White,  
J. Wilson Cathcart, Wm. C. Parke,  
J. Marshall, Mrs. W. C. Parke, Miss  
e, Honolulu; M. S. King, O.E.B.,  
ealey, Cal.; A. E. Nichols, Washita-  
Mrs. A. S. Humphreys, Dr. J. H.  
Hood, J. R. Higby, W. L. Eaton,  
W. Klester, A. Berg, B. F. Dil-  
Wm., Honolulu; Senator C. C.  
Wyoming, U.S.A.; Samuel Par-  
P. Muhlendorf, Theo. H. Lansing,  
nel J. W. Jones, F. M. Lewis, Colo-  
George McLeod, M. Phillips, L. E.  
ham, H. G. Ashley, M. E. Gross-  
Captain W. C. Wilder, T. K.  
C. J. Falk, C. S. LeMannyon, Ho-

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u need. We buy all our material  
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## REV. J. M. LYDGATE

## Reports on Hawaiian Work on Kauai.

## Pastors' Aid Society Continues to be effective in Promoting Work Among Natives.

The churches remain in very much the same general condition as when last reported. In most cases the work has gone on evenly, faithfully and steadily during the year, with no phenomenal changes of any kind. Four of the fields—fortunately the most populous and important—have been under the care of good men who have continued to merit the respect and regard won long since. In the other three fields there has been somewhat of change and experiment, consequent on introducing new men who have not proved entirely satisfactory. At present all the churches but one are filled by regular pastors of experience and assured character.

**The Pastors and Their Support.**—During the year we have gained two additional pastors, men trained by the missionary fathers, of long experience and assured wisdom in the work, who in the afternoon of life have been ordained and placed over churches whose confidence they inspire. In these days, when ministers are so scarce, and when there are so many more attractive openings that draft off young men from even within the ranks of the ministry, we are glad to get these solid men.

Each regular minister, in addition to a parsonage, is pledged an annual salary of \$300 which is made up by the local church to the extent of its ability, supplemented by the Pastors' Aid Society. Considering the small membership of the churches, they have done remarkably well, and I am glad to be able to make the exceptional report that on Kauai no church is in arrears to its pastor, nor has been for three years.

**The Ministers' School.**—Still continues to be an interesting and useful feature of the work. Instruction in practical ethics has been made the main feature of each session, supplemented by special papers on living, issues, sermon outlines, and criticism, reports, of churches, etc. As a result of these discussions the pastors have gone to their people with special teaching, bearing on special evils and special needs.

A very pleasant and successful social departure has been made in connection with this ministry school, in the way of a lawn party, an evening social, or a picnic, with a view to bringing the foreign families into contact with the Hawaiian pastors and their work.

**The Pastors' Aid Society** continues to be the very effective and very necessary stay and promoter of all work among the Hawaiians. Without the helping and guiding hand which it is able to exert the work would utterly collapse, or run wild into all kinds of excess. During the past year the society has paid out \$1,236, a little over \$1,000 of which has gone toward pastors' salaries, and the balance toward repairs of parsonages, furnishings, etc. During the same time the local churches have contributed about \$676 in cash toward the support of their pastors, besides special gifts of food, labor, etc.

**Education.**—After the closing of the Kani Industrial School, Hon. G. N. Wilcox, one of the principal patrons of that school, signified his desire to assist worthy boys in securing an education, and placed in my hands a fund for that purpose. As a result a number of boys have been sent to Kamehameha, and others to the Hilo Boarding School. This number is being increased from time to time as worthy and promising boys are found. As far as possible, this help is only auxiliary to the efforts of the boys themselves and their parents.

**Pastoral Visiting.**—During the past year I have inaugurated a system of pastoral visiting for the whole island. Beginning at the farthest outlying hamlet of the Hanalei district, I have endeavored, with the local pastor, to visit, become acquainted with and hold cottage meetings with every family throughout the island, ending at Pihale, Mana. Though a somewhat arduous undertaking—for I have penetrated into the depths of the mountains and into valleys seldom visited—this has been a most enjoyable and profitable experience. It has brought me into close contact with the people, and given me a much better idea of their conditions, needs and difficulties. It has also given me a practical knowledge of the kind of work the ministers are doing, the respect in which they are held by their people and the difficulties with which they have to deal. I have been strongly impressed with the amount of physical labor which the pastor of a large and scattered field must accomplish every week in order to keep up his work. I have also been very much pleased with the wisdom and tact shown by the pastors as a rule, and with the kindly courteous reception we invariably received even from Roman Catholic and Mormon households. To me it has proved an invaluable experience in becoming familiar with the Hawaiian life, thought and language, and I look forward to still greater benefit from the continuance of this work in the future.

**A Suggestion.**—Half a century or so ago the Hawaiian churches received at the hands of the missionary fathers a system of church-work and government admirably suited to the conditions then existing. This system the churches have very naturally and perhaps wisely cherished to this day. But

the conditions have changed very materially since then, and it seems to me it is time to change the system somewhat. Then there was a large Hawaiian population, the churches and church attendance were large. Now the population is small and scattered, and the church membership, and attendance very much shrunken, while foreign interests and agencies have come in. May it not be time to alter the fashion of the ecclesiastical mantle which is no longer a perfect fit. I feel sure the fathers would have done this long ago if they had been with us.

For instance: In many cases the "district meetings" and the Wednesday afternoon prayer meetings have ceased to be much more than a decaying form, a source of humiliation rather than strength to the church. The people are too few, too scattered and too much occupied to come to them. They would better be dropped and the much more direct and effective house-to-house cottage meeting substituted in their stead. The church service might in many cases be changed materially with advantage in the direction of something more varied and attractive, that would interest the younger people; especially so, as in most cases the church-service audience consists mainly, if not wholly, of the Sunday school, and hence very largely of children, who cannot be expected to appreciate and enjoy a heavy sermon. In a word, the whole matter of church work should be more directly suited to the changed conditions. In other countries such changes would doubtless be made by the individual churches, but here the Hawaiian churches, by nature and education, wait for the leading of authority.

## THE MAUI JUDGE

## Hears Demurrer in Suit About Maui Land.

## Commencement of the Litigation Over the Ahupua'a of Huelo Lease, Etc.

Judge Kalua occupied the bench yesterday in the Circuit Court to hear the demurrer in the case of John Kalua and others against J. K. Smythe and others, a bill to cancel a lease. The hearing of the demurrer in Honolulu was had by a stipulation of counsel that Judge Kalua should come over, his expense to be divided by the litigants. This is the case in which the lease of the lands of the Ahupua'a of Huelo is at issue, and under which lease the Maui Sugar Company claims title from A. K. Kamae. Quite an array of legal talent is engaged in the case, A. K. Kamae, W. R. Castle, P. L. Weaver and Kinney, Ballou and McLellan appearing for the plaintiffs; W. A. Hemmell and Wilder & Robertson, A. S. Hartwell and A. F. Judd, Jr., for the Maui Sugar Company and Lytle A. Dickey and J. M. Kanekua for J. K. Smythe and Akaiahili.

At the morning session argument for the demurrer was presented by Lytle A. Dickey, A. S. Hartwell and A. G. M. Robertson. In the afternoon Mr. Ballou argued against the demurrer and was replied to by Mr. Dickey.

At the conclusion Judge Kalua took the matter under advisement; defendants to file their briefs within three days, the plaintiffs then to have two days more to file contra briefs.

## THE LOST IS FOUND.

## Miss Aikue Was at the Home of Judge Hookano.

Miss Abigail Aikue, who was missing from home for about a week, was found last evening at Ewa. David Kaapa received word last night from Deputy Sheriff Faneuf of Ewa saying that he had found the young lady at the home of Judge Hookano.

Over a week ago the girl, who is a daughter of Judge Aikue and an assistant teacher in Kawaiahae Seminary, rode in to Honolulu from Koolau on horseback. She called at the seminary, and that was the last heard of her. She had entrusted her watch to one of her school friends, but this girl, when questioned, knew nothing of where Miss Aikue had gone. The parents of the young lady made inquiries, but learned nothing. Finally the matter was turned over to the police with the result that the girl was found last evening.

It seems that after visiting friends she had ridden off toward Ewa. When near the home of Judge Hookano she had been thrown from her horse and had been cared for by the Hookano family. She was in no danger, and as it was not thought that her absence would cause anxiety she had not informed her folks of the accident nor where she was. She was greatly surprised to learn that the police all over the island had been informed of her disappearance and were looking for her.

## BIGGEST HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

The Sultan of Turkey has just built at Mecca the biggest house in the world. It is intended for the accommodation of pilgrims, and is capable of sheltering 6,000 persons. The next biggest house in the world is in a suburb of Vienna. It accommodates 2,112 tenants.

## AT KAUNAKAKAI

## Captain Goodman Writes of the Harbor.

## Gives Instructions How to Enter the Channel and Moor to the New Wharf.

To the Editor of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.—Dear Sir: Having recently discharged a cargo of lumber for the American Sugar Company in the port of Kaunakakai, I would beg leave to say a few words about the place for the information of any who may be interested therein.

Within the 374-fathom line the harbor is about 500 yards in length in the direction of north northeast and south southwest, and its narrowest place within the 314-fathom curve is over 200 yards; at the entrance it is fully 300 yards. Sailing vessels from the Palolo channel, between Maui and Molokai, following the edge of the outlying reef, which is an average distance of nearly a mile from the shore, the new wharf recently constructed will serve to indicate the position of the harbor. There is a fair way buoy lying about 500 yards south southwest of compass from the center of the entrance, and on the end of the reef on each side of the entrance is placed a buoy. The edge of the reef inside of the harbor is also well marked by buoys, two of which may be used for hauling vessels in or out for moorings. These buoys have been placed by Mr. Center, the manager of the American Sugar Company's plantation, and are a great convenience. But for still greater convenience to sailing vessels a buoy should be placed further out than the present out-mooring buoy, for vessels to hang on to get under way from. There should also be two buoys with light moorings on the western side of the harbor for vessels to steady themselves during in or out of the harbor, and to prevent being drifted onto the eastern side of the harbor by the constantly varying winds of the early morning. And for the safety of large vessels there should be some strong stern mooring laid down, to prevent them from sheering all around the harbor in the case of being caught inside during a southwest gale.

A sailing vessel bound to this place should reduce sail before coming close to the harbor, as the trade winds blow here generally with the force of half a gale. The fair-way buoy can be passed on either side, but a sailing vessel should preferably pass close to windward of it and between it and a buoy marking the end of the reef on the eastern side of the harbor. The vessel should be hauled up, heading north northeast, passing the line of buoys on the eastern side of the harbor within twenty-five yards; and when the vessel is about 100 yards from the outer end of the new wharf, the port anchor should be dropped with a range of fifteen fathoms, allowing the vessel to swing head to wind. Then run a strong line from the stern of the vessel to the inner end of the wharf, and haul the vessel alongside. But before hauling the vessel alongside, or giving her more chain on the port anchor, it will be found that by hauling the vessel stern to the wharf and broadside to the wind her head will fall off into a favorable position for dropping the starboard anchor, which should be done. Then haul the vessel to the wharf, paying out on both chains enough for allowing the vessel to come alongside. Good ropes are required to make fast to the wharf. The vessel will then have sixty fathoms on port anchor, bearing south, and about fifty fathoms on starboard anchor, bearing southwest. The wharf is a substantial structure, built on the edge of the eastern side of the harbor; it is about 150 feet in length by fifty feet in width. There is nineteen feet alongside at low tide, and the bottom is soft mud. This wharf is continued towards the shore by a narrower one, which is about twenty feet wide for a distance of about 150 feet and there is about sixteen feet alongside this part of the wharf. This is very suitable for the island steamers when a sailing vessel may be lying at the larger wharf. This wharf is still further continued towards the shore by a line of three-pile trestle-work, which is connected to the shore by a very substantial stone embankment. This forms the roadbed of the American Sugar Company's plantation railroad, and when all the connections are made, it will be possible to do better work in discharging vessels than can be done under present conditions in Honolulu. It is intended to run the cars right alongside the vessels at the wharf. There are no pilots or tugs to be had here. A stranger to the place, doubting his ability to get his vessel into the harbor, should lay off and on, when the manager of the plantation may send his boatman out to assist the vessel into the harbor. My opinion about the safety of the harbor is that during the months from April to October inclusive it is as safe as the harbor of Honolulu; the months from November to March inclusive, when the trade winds are sometimes interrupted for two or three weeks at a time, are not so favorable for the safety of a vessel lying in this harbor.

Captain Lorenzen, the senior pilot of Honolulu, informs me that for several years he called at this port in a steamer twice each week and that he does not remember any time when a vessel might not have laid in this harbor with safety. There are times when the safety of any vessel in any harbor is imperilled, but it is my opinion that a vessel with good ground tackle would safely ride out a strong southwest gale in the harbor of Kaunakakai and there is no other wind that would hurt a vessel if properly moored.

WM. G. GOODMAN,  
Master Schooner Robert Lawrence,  
Honolulu, August 20, 1899.

## Do you want

## Consumption?

We are sure you do not. Nobody wants it. But it comes to many thousands every year. It comes to those who have had coughs and colds until the throat is raw, and the lining membrane of the lungs is inflamed. Stop your cough when it first appears, and you remove the great danger of future trouble.

## AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

stops coughs of all kinds. It does so because it is a soothing and healing remedy of great power. This makes it the greatest preventive to consumption. It is not a question of many bottles and large doses. A few drops will often make a complete cure. Don't neglect your cough; you cannot afford to run the risk. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will soothe your raw throat and quiet your inflamed lungs.

Beware of cheap imitations. See that the name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in large and small bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sam Nowlein is reported quite ill at Lahaina.

Nearly an inch of rain fell at Luakaha last night.

The Claudine brought twenty returning volcano sight-seers.

Two Hilo men have taken a contract to clear 5,000 acres for the Olua Sugar Company.

Dr. Weddick has been injured in a runaway accident, breaking his collarbone and three ribs.

Philip H. Dodge and wife leave by the Irigard for an extended tour of the States and Europe.

Herr Albert Freudenthal may be expected in this city on a concert tour about the middle of September.

Gus Schuman, Fort street, has secured the agency for the celebrated Morgan-Wright rubber tires for carriages.

Members of the "Belle of New York" company passed through by the Alameda after an unsuccessful Australian season.

A Japanese was killed at Olowalu last Wednesday. He was working at the well-boring plant and became entangled with a rope, which broke his neck.

A Chinese was arrested last night and charged with larceny in the second degree. He is alleged to have stolen \$50 worth of clothing from another Chinaman.

The Board of Agriculture requests all those persons who have seeds of fruit or ornamental trees and are willing to donate them for the benefit of the public to notify David Haugh, secretary.

E. JOHNSON,  
President.

DR. W. S. NOBLITT,  
General Manager and Medical Director.

LEO. SCHELLBERG,  
Assistant Mgr.

## Hawaiian Medicine Co

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TELEPHONE 383.

We make a full line of

## Family Remedies.

Among these we name:

PAUHEA COLIC MEDICINE, PAUHEA LINIMENT, PAUKUNU COUGH MEDICINE.—For sale by the Honolulu Drug Store and in some of the suburban general stores.

A trial will convince you that these are far better than the usual compounds made by druggists—who are not supposed to know the effects of medicines upon the human system—and by patent medicine companies.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steamship Co.

## AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

## FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

HONGKONG MARU ..... AUG. 24  
CHINA ..... SEPT. 1  
DORIC ..... SEPT. 8  
NIPPON MARU ..... SEPT. 15  
RIO DE JANEIRO ..... SEPT. 22  
COPTIC ..... OCT. 6  
AMERICA MARU ..... OCT. 13  
CITY OF PEKING ..... OCT. 21  
GALIC ..... OCT. 28  
HONGKONG MARU ..... NOV. 5

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

NIPPON MARU ..... AUG. 26  
RIO DE JANEIRO ..... SEPT. 3  
COPTIC ..... SEPT. 10  
AMERICA MARU ..... SEPT. 17  
CITY OF PEKING ..... SEPT. 24  
GALIC ..... OCT. 7  
HONGKONG MARU ..... OCT. 14  
CHINA ..... OCT. 21  
DORIC ..... OCT. 28  
NIPPON MARU ..... NOV. 4  
RIO DE JANEIRO ..... NOV. 11

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WORLD'S STANDARD  
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . .

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN  
BOX 342.

## Wilder's Steamship Company

—LIMITED.—

## TIME TABLE

S. S. KINAU,

FREEMAN, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 12 o'clock M., touching at Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Makana, Mahukona, Kawahae and Laupahoehoe, arriving at Hilo Wednesday evenings.

Returning will sail from Hilo every Friday at 6 p. m., touching at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Saturday nights.

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, once each month.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. \$40 for the round trip, including all expenses.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, Master.

MAUI.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Niihau, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

BENNETT, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaeha, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT,

President,

S. B. ROSE,

Secretary.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE,

Port Supt.

## Metropolitan

## Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

## Shipping and Family

## Butchers.

## NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.



## A LUAU AT HANA

Between Three and Four Hundred  
red People Present.

## DR. WEDDICK IS DOING WELL

Annexation Dance at Waikapu—  
Polo Tournament at Sunny Side—  
The Fire at Hamakuaoko.

MAUI, August 19.—During the evening of the 17th the Makawao Literary Society met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Loveland of Hamakuaoko. The following program, entitled "An Hawaiian Evening," was unusually interesting:

Piano Solo—"Hawaiian Lancers,"  
Miss Watson  
Reading—"Capt. Cook's Visit to the Hawaiian Islands,"  
Mrs. H. P. Baldwin  
Quartet—"Like no a Like,"  
Recitation—"A Codaan Tree,"  
Miss Claire Schweizer  
Song—"The Burning of Maunaloa Seminary,"  
Chorus of Seminary Girls  
Reading—"The Night-Blooming Cereus,"  
Mrs. W. F. Frear, Miss N. Smith  
Song—"My Honolulu Lady,"  
Mr. F. Carty  
Reading—"Short Stories," (by W. N. Armstrong)  
Song—"Aloha, Hawaii,"  
Mrs. W. S. Nicoll  
Sextet—"Mai Polina,"

The fifth, seventh and ninth numbers received encores.

The words and music of the song, "The Burning of Maunaloa Seminary," are the original work of some of the older pupils of the Makawao Girls' School.

Hawaiian and American colors were conspicuous among the interior decorations.

During the 18th Dr. John Weddick, Government physician of Waikuku, had a serious runaway accident at Waikapu while on his way to Kihai plantation. He was driving two partially broken young horses, which, becoming suddenly frightened, broke away, throwing the Doctor out and smashing up the buggy. He was taken to Maunaloa Hospital, where it was discovered that he had fractured his collar-bone, two ribs and his leg—the last-mentioned member being broken in two places. Besides the many broken bones he was badly bruised. Dr. Armitage is attending Dr. Weddick, who is reported to be doing well.

During Wednesday, the 16th, the brig Lurline took the following passengers from Kahului to San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. Bean, Mrs. Cox and two children, Misses Irene Crook and Agnes Fleming, and John Borba.

During the 12th Manager K. S. Gjerdum, of Hana plantation, celebrated "Annexation Day" by giving a luau, to which all Hana residents were invited. The feast continued from 1 to 4 o'clock p. m., and dancing on the luau was kept up until 7 p. m. Between three and four hundred people thoroughly enjoyed Mr. Gjerdum's hospitality.

During the evening of the 11th, Waikuku residents gave an "Annexation Day" dance in the Court House. There was quite a number of people present who much appreciated the lively music furnished by the Wahee stringed band, Messrs. S. Kellinof, Geo. Cummings and Geo. Hayselden had charge of the floor.

During the afternoon of the 12th a polo tournament was played on the Sunny-side grounds, Paia. The three contesting teams were as follows: No. 1—F. F. Baldwin (captain), S. E. Kalama and Fred Baldwin. No. 2—George Bailey (captain), W. O. Aiken and Sam Baldwin. No. 3—A. D. Baldwin (captain), W. D. Baldwin and D. C. Lindsay. The first game was between teams Nos. 1 and 3, and resulted in a tie—6 to 6 points. The second contest was between Nos. 2 and 3, and was won by No. 2—5 to nothing. The third inning was played between Nos. 1 and 2, and team No. 1 came out ahead after a hard struggle—16 to 14—and were declared winners of the tournament. The play lasted from 3:30 to 5:30 p. m.

A race between two miniature yachts was sailed in celebration of Annexation Day at Kahului on the lake mauka of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.'s store. The "Shamrock" won over the "Columbia" this time.

During Monday, the 14th, Hamakua-poko mill began grinding the cane burned on Saturday. The fire of the 13th began at 10 p. m. at Kahanuui, and before being extinguished burned twenty-five acres of cane. The assumed cause of fire was sparks from trash burned on the morning of same day.

It is reported that the roof and walls of the picturesque little stone house on the summit of Haleakala are in a deplorable condition. The stone walls are crumbling and the iron of the roof is in places held in position by large stones placed here and there. The door is never locked and so the house is at the mercy of every comer. The furniture of the interior—the cot-bed, oil stove, table, etc.—are wrecks. The share-holders of "Craigie's" would be grateful to any one offering suggestions as to how the iron roof could be securely fastened to the stone walls. Every expedient used thus far has failed. Tonight, the 19th, the young people

of Kahului will give a dancing party in the Knights of Pythias hall.

During Monday, the 14th, Colonel Cornwell gave a luau in Iao valley in honor of Senator Clark, Colonel Parker, D. A. Ray and other guests.

When Broker Pollitz was on Maui last week a rumor went the rounds that he was so delighted with Kihai that he intended buying it.

The only tax appeal in the second division was withdrawn.

During the 17th a party composed of Miss J. Eleanor Center of Alameda, Cal., D. A. Ray of Washington, D. C., and Chicago, Ill., and Arthur Baldwin of Haku had a good view of the grandeur of Haleakala.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Morrison of Makawell, Miss J. L. Center and Senator Clark and D. A. Ray have been guests of Hon. H. P. Baldwin during the week.

During Tuesday, the 15th, a luau and reception was given to his Japanese friends by Rev. T. Gomi of Kula. Mr. Gomi has just returned from Honolulu with a bride. The gentleman is the clergyman, school teacher and storekeeper of a small settlement of Japanese corn-planters in Omapio, Kula.

There are several cases of whooping cough in Hamakuaoko.

Frank F. Baldwin is now head luna of Paia plantation.

During Saturday, the 12th, Sheriff Baldwin and Deputy Sheriff King arrested a Chinese named Nock Yea at Pulehu, Kula, on suspicion that he is the murderer of Lee See, the Kamaole corn-planter. He is in Waikuku jail and will be tried for criminal next week.

During the 14th a Chinese at Kahului committed suicide by placing two pieces of bag twine around his neck and hanging the strings on a projecting portion of the wall of his room. He thus strangled himself to death, standing on tip-toe. He disappeared on Saturday and was found dead on Monday. Weather warm and dry.

## OSTRICH FARMING

Seems to be Done With  
in These Islands.The Last of Dr. Trousseau's Birds  
to Go to the Pasadena  
Establishment.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The days of ostrich farming in Hawaii would appear to be ended, as the remnants of the birds imported and raised by Dr. Trousseau, after being sent to Kauai, have now been returned from that place for shipment to the Mainland.

On the W. G. Hall from Kauai yesterday were eleven ostriches from the ostrich farm of W. H. Rice near Nawiliwili. They are in padded crates and are being carefully looked after by W. S. Belfield, representing the big ostrich farm of Cawston & Co., near Pasadena, California. The purchase of the ostriches by Cawston & Co. marks the finale of ostrich farming in Hawaii. Some dozen and odd years ago the late Dr. George Trousseau started that industry near Diamond Head and upon his death the birds were taken to a farm on Kauai. The ostriches will be placed on board the bark Mauna Ala today for shipment to San Francisco.

## STRONG TESTIMONY.

This is Honolulu Testimony and  
Will Stand Investigation.

If you doubt this and wish to investigate you haven't to go to San Francisco to do so. It's not a long story published about a resident of New York or Washington. It's about a resident of Honolulu. Read the following:

Mr. Levi Drew, of this city, states: "I suffered from a lame back for a number of years. During this time I was working as a carpenter, and the lifting of heavy timber required in my occupation, was, I think, the cause of my backache. No one but a fellow victim can well understand what a troublesome complaint this is. At length I was fortunate enough to hear about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and I then obtained some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. The use of them has convinced me from personal experience that they are a wonderful cure for backache and I have no hesitancy in recommending them to others for this complaint."

Please remember, the word of Honolulu people is always found endorsing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They talk through your neighbors and friends.

The kidneys become diseased by intemperate habits of eating or drinking, by excessive care, worry or fretting, by exposure to colds and moisture, by injuries to the loins and back, etc. The most common symptoms are a dull sensation of weight about the loins, pain in the back, feeling of faintness, dizziness, nervousness, frequent thirst, difficulty in breathing, too great flow of urine or too little. Kidney trouble renders the blood impure, injures the digestion and upsets the nervous system, thus striking at the very source of life. They are very important organs and how little are they understood.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents a box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Hawaii Herald says W. S. Terry has cleaned two bags of Oia coffee of 100 pounds each for shipment to Salt Lake City and Fairfield, Iowa.

## FIELD SECRETARY

Theodore Richards to  
Work This Year.Report on institutional and Evangelical Work  
to the Hawaiian Evangelical  
Association.

Following is the annual report of Theodore Richards, field secretary and Secretary Oahu Pastors' Aid Society, to the Hawaiian Board:

"The name 'Field Secretary' carries with it much more than has been even attempted this year. Only twice have been off the island of Oahu (at both times to Molokai), and but two or three times besides, out of Honolulu. One language deficiency will account for this, as there has been a daily study undertaken with moderate results. Honolulu having become a center of operations, my interest has gone out in several directions.

First is the matter of Sunday schools. It has seemed as though there should be excellent Hawaiian Sunday schools in Honolulu of all places. Inspiration should flow out from here to all the islands. This can hardly be said to have been the case in the past. The assumption was first made that the interest must be awakened broadly and that races long expected to be leaders must feel the impulse first. The Sunday school union of Honolulu was formed with this in view. One of the aims, beside that of inducing a more thorough preparation of the lesson, was in the direction of a graphic illustration of the lesson, of great value anywhere, but especially designed to assist in the presentation of the lesson to those with whom there are prominent language difficulties. As a result, there has been almost weekly exposition in the Sunday schools of Kawaihae and Kaunakapili. The attendance of your secretary upon the two Sunday schools alternately has not proved at all ideal, but there are some things in favor of the plan. In each visit there has been an effort to stimulate the music of the school by the establishment of small male choruses. The 'rally' grew out of the Sunday school union and has proved a marked uplift to all schools of the city. It has been a pleasure to send out some new songs which Dr. Hyde translated into Hawaiian, notably to the gathering at Kalaheha, on Molokai, where the songs were sung by the whole gathering. In passing, it seems to your secretary that it should be said that there is considerable opportunity for effective work through an inspired use of the 'Hoike.' To be sure there is marked abuse of what must have been the original plan, e. g., the devoting extra effort just before the event to the almost total disregard of the regular Sunday service. Provided that these (in many instances) exhibitions of scriptural and musical proficiency could all be turned to account, in inspiring better weekly Sunday school services, they might be tremendous agencies for good. The belief is that this can be done.

"To increase acquaintance, and hence influence, large secular choruses of young men have been carried on in the city. It is a pleasure to find that many of these young men have become effective helpers in the music of the Sunday schools.

"Perhaps the most notable effort for the Sunday school to be mentioned is the endeavor to build up the infant department of the two local schools. There was no such class in the Kawaihae Sunday school and through the faithful and efficient services of Miss Turner, aided by the steady visitation work of Miss Ayan, there are sometimes 100 in attendance at the morning session. To a smaller extent this is true at Kaunakapili, the difference probably lying in the lack of such services as Miss Ayan is able to give. It was conceived that something more was necessary than Sunday work to build up the Sunday school. In the first place, children would have to be informed that there was such a place as a Sunday school to go to. Then when once there, their interest must be held as a matter of course; but should such interest fail, (which means naturally that they stop coming), it seemed highly important that the children be visited in their homes. In many instances the fault would be found to be that of the parents, in almost all cases subject to a remedy. Good-natured acquiescence on the part of parents almost always follows interested inquiry and suggestion as to how time difficulty or clothing deficiencies can be met. But this kind of work is almost impossible as volunteer work. To be reliable and steady time must be given it, which belongs to it and nothing else. Of course it is conceded that such work could not be effective without being Christian. Having found one young lady available, the plan adopted was to pay her to work for the local kindergarten at Kakaako, so that she might become acquainted with the children of the neighborhood, and then working in the afternoons, meet them in their homes, and so know their parents. On Sunday mornings the little class which first congregates at the church is personally conducted as Miss Ayan gathers some of them up at their homes. If there could be found another young lady of the consecration and efficiency of Miss Ayan for the work at Kaunakapili, the work there would not doubt be greatly advanced. It will be our aim to find such a person. There are small funds for this purpose.

"Another interest purely local, has been the work for boys undertaken by the boys clubs of the city. The branch at Kaunakapili has taken the attention of your secretary, while it has been his aim to organize so as to make all these clubs mutually helpful and to stimulate the formation of other clubs. There are several other quarters of the city besides those where the three

clubs now exist where clubs would be of great value. A new organization is at the present time in process of formation.

"Another interest which has taken the time of your secretary to a small extent, is that of country libraries and reading rooms. A movement in this direction had been started long since, and some rooms were already occupied for this purpose. It was found, after considerable correspondence, that what was most needed besides periodicals and general reading matter, was hints as to the running of the proposed rooms. After a presentation of this subject at the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society several books and \$25 in money was contributed. Nearly all this money has been spent in supplying periodicals (annual subscriptions) to the four rooms now in successful operation—Waikuku, Waikane, Hookea, Kaunakapili. There is little doubt but that this is a profitable use of money, for in many country places there is absolutely no place for the young to spend their evenings or unoccupied time, which otherwise would be likely to be passed in vicious amusement.

"It has been the wish of your secretary to undertake some such work on Oahu as is successfully carried on at Kauai under the efficient management of Rev. John Lydgate, in the way of a pastors' aid and church repair society. On Oahu the conditions might warrant the combining of the two ideas—without the relinquishment of the idea of self-support. Hon. W. O. Smith and Hon. H. Waterhouse have been for a long time carrying this work on their shoulders and would be glad to relinquish it in view of their present heavy responsibilities.

"Your secretary anticipates considerable work in connection with the chairmanship of the committee on the Palama Mission in behalf of the Central Union Church—to the addition of which work sanction was given by the Hawaiian Board—he feels, however, that whether or not the name 'field secretary' is continued, a greater amount of his time in the future should be dedicated to the distinctively Hawaiian work. To this end the work of the Sunday schools offers an inviting field."

## ALAMEDA ARRIVES

With High Commissioner Elliot on  
Board.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Among the through passengers by the Alameda last night was C. N. E. Elliot, Great Britain's representative on the Samoan Commission. After the commissioners had completed their labors Mr. Elliot took a run down to Auckland, where he stayed for a couple of weeks.

"Everything is quiet in Samoa," said Mr. Elliot at the Hawaiian Hotel last evening. "The government is in the hands of the three Consuls representing the United States, Germany and Great Britain. This plan is only temporary, and will be replaced by that form of government recommended by the commissioners' report. The form proposed is similar to the one now in use in the Fiji Islands. The natives are all quiet and are readily adapting themselves to the new state of affairs."

J. H. Mulligan, who was the American Consul General at Apia several years ago, was also among the Alameda's through passengers. He has been in Samoa investigating claims for damages made by American citizens. He was non-committal in regard to the results of his investigations, but stated that the accounts of damage resulting from the bombardment were overdrawn.

Another passenger is Harry Rickards, the well-known Australian theatrical manager, who is on his way to the United States and England, accompanied by Mrs. Rickards, the Misses Rickards, and M. Marcus. Mr. Rickards is proceeding to the old country in search of new talent for his various theaters. He will visit San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, London, Hamburg, Berlin, Hanover, Dresden, Vienna, Paris, and numerous other cities, and when there will select the best available artists. The ventures of this gentleman are assuming such vast proportions that in order to keep up with the times he has found it necessary from time to time to personally visit the centers of the theatrical world, hence the present tour. Prior to Mr. and Mrs. Rickards' departure from Sydney, a number of influential people tendered them a farewell banquet, which was attended by close upon 100 people. Mr. D. Sullivan, the well-known barrister, occupied the chair, and in most eulogistic terms referred to Mr. Rickards' enterprise and sterling character. On the departure of Mr. Rickards and his party from Sydney, the members of the Tivoli Theater and numerous friends accompanied the Alameda in a specially chartered steam launch as far as Sydney Heads.

Another prominent gentleman on board is Dr. Bevan of Sydney, who is on his way to attend the International Council of the Congregationalists at Boston, Mass., which is to be held there in September next. The last International Council was held in London in 1891. Dr. Bevan will also represent New Zealand. Quite recently Dr. Bevan was offered and refused a professorship in the University of Wales, of which the Prince of Wales is chancellor. The position he occupies in Victoria is one of commanding influence, and he is a great force in its public movements.

## THE BEST REMEDY FOR FLUX.

Mr. John Mathias, a well-known stock dealer of Fuhaki, Ky., says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for H. I. and all druggists and dealers.

## MANAGING DIRECTOR MILLS.

Promises New Steamers on Aus-  
tralian Line Next April.

James Mills, managing director of the Union Steamship Company, recently interviewed in Sydney regarding the new steamers to be put on, said in part:

"As to the American trade, we expect to have our new steamers, which are to replace the Alameda and the Mariposa, ready for the passenger season of next April. These boats will be capable of steaming 17 knots, although their average speed will be something like 15 knots. That, of course, will be an improvement upon the present service, and the new boats will be fitted after the elaborate and comfortable fashion of the Atlantic liners. They will be 6000-ton boats, and really quite equal to the best Atlantic steamers. And, generally speaking, as the occasion arises for the company to buy or build other vessels, the aim is to make the new boats represent an advance upon the old, both in respect of speed accommodation, and general comfort."

D. H. Hitchcock is still improving in health. He is now at his Oia residence.

## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay,  
Feed or Grain, at the Right  
Prices, order from

## CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121

DO YOU WANT A SEWING MACHINE  
That is noiseless, ball bearing and sews with either the lock or chain stitch? If you do get the  
**WHEELER & WILSON.**  
Full instructions free, and sold on monthly installments.  
**L. F. PRESCOTT, "MIKINI HAOLE,"**  
Fort Street, near Hotel Street.

Castle & Cooke,  
LIMITED.LIFE AND FIRE  
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR  
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.  
OF BOSTON,  
Farm Fire Insurance Company  
OF HARTFORD.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S  
New York Line.Ship "St. Katherine" will sail from  
New York for Honolulu October 1.

For freight apply to  
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,  
27 Kilby street, Boston,  
or CHAS. BREWER & CO., Ltd.,  
Honolulu.

CLARK'S B 41 PILLS are warranted  
to cure the back, and all kind of complaints  
from Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Bladder, and  
all other organs. In boxes of 10, 25, 50, and 100.  
Sole Manufacturers, The Anglo-Siam and  
Indo-China Drug Company, Ltd., London, England.

Nothing  
So Bracing  
—AS—  
PURE AIR

Everyone enjoys it; your health depends upon it. You can just as well have it as your prudent neighbor. Old and young alike endorse it.

## DISINFECTINE

With the heat of summer comes the foul and disease producing air from the cesspool, vault and cellar. You must be on your guard against the accumulation of trash, garbage, etc.; it is dangerous to have around.

## INSURES

No skill is required to have the air about your home pure. The cost is trifling and effect is wonderful. Disinfecting as prepared by us will serve the purpose.

## PURE

We have it prepared in quantities to supply any or all demands. We will deliver to your home, if within the city limits, a trial bottle at 25 cents. Don't neglect to order a bottle at once.

## AIR.

Those who are familiar with the article order it by the gallon, which proves beyond all doubt that it is the proper thing.

Manufactured only by

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
**Chlorodyne**  
Original and Only Genuine.  
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne  
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, BYER, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 1, 1904.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne  
Is a light medicine, which relieves PAIN of EVERY KIND, cures a cold, relieves distress, soothes the inflamed membrane of the stomach when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne  
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne  
Rapidly cures short attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles of 15, 30, 60, and 100. By all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer:  
**J. T. DAVENPORT,**  
25 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Finest Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:  
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver  
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to  
**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,**  
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,  
Canadian Pacific Railway.



## A "PIGEONGRAM"

Message Sent From Great Barrier Island to Auckland.

## NEW ZEALAND PIGEON STAMPS

Something About the Importance of Pigeon Service in These Islands and in Case of War.

It was only a few weeks ago that mention was made in these columns of the starting by the New Zealand Government of a pigeon post between Auckland and Great Barrier Island. By the last mail from the Colonies a gentleman interested in philatelic matters received from Auckland six of these "pigeongrams," as they are styled, one of which the Advertiser has been permitted to reproduce.

Great Barrier Island, as it is termed, is a portion of the Great Barrier reef opposite Auckland and situated exact-

So important was the part played by homing pigeons in this war that it led to many of the European powers expending enormous sums of money in the equipment of homing-pigeon services, which are today maintained upon a magnificent scale.

France, Germany, Russia, Spain and Italy have gone further in perfecting the services which they have in force than the other powers, each spending annually from \$10,000 to \$25,000 in carrying forward this feature of their fighting equipment, which they now look upon as indispensable.

The magnificent scale upon which these Governments conduct their pigeon posts can hardly be realized by one who has not made a study of them. At the annual sale of stock birds held by European fanciers of homing pigeons agents of these Governments can be seen ready to pay large prices for choice specimens which may be offered, consigning them when purchased to the various posts of their respective governments.

By means of the pigeon services in force the European powers can keep up constant communication between outposts upon the frontier, garrisons, and army posts, as well as fleets assembled at points not too remote.

The French Government has gone so far as to introduce into the infantry and artillery branches of its service a system of movable pigeon coops, which, when perfected, will render safe and swift reports from pickets and scouts an easy matter. This system, while affording great possibilities, has not as yet been sufficiently tested to demon-

## THE PACIFIC CABLE

News From the Australian Papers.

Cardinal Moran Makes Sweeping Charges Against the Protestant Missionary Societies.

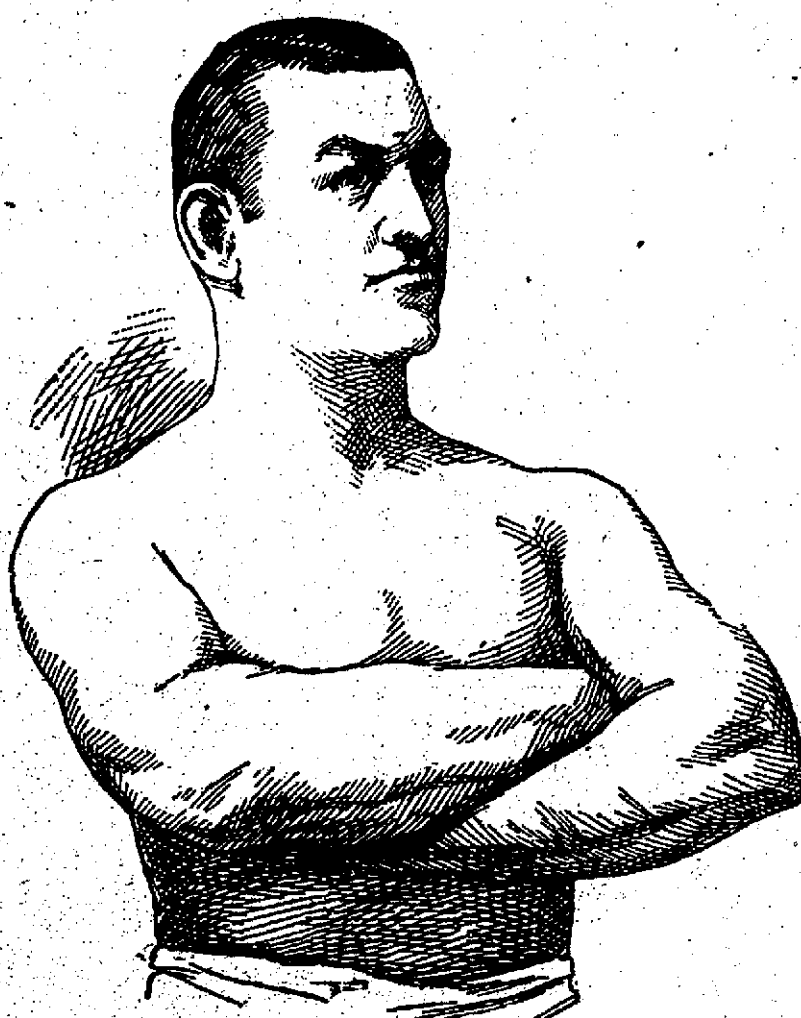
The following telegrams are taken from Sydney and Auckland papers received by the Alameda last night:

## THE PACIFIC CABLE

MELBOURNE, August 6.—The Premier states that the Eastern Extension Cable Company's offer has come too late, as the Colonies being already pledged to the Pacific route, cannot draw back. He also favors the Pacific cable because it will provide a second and competitive line, whereas another owned by a company would place the public in the hands of monopolists.

## ISLAND MISSIONS

SYDNEY, August 5.—Cardinal Moran, in another long letter to the press,



Manly purity and beauty are inseparably associated with CUTICURA, the world's greatest blood purifier and skin beautifier.

Sold throughout the world. British Agent: F. NEWBERRY & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. Foreign Agents: CHAS. COOK, Sole Agents, Boston, U. S. A. "How to Purify the Blood and Beautify the Skin," post free.

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies &amp; Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1838. Accumulated Funds .... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital ..... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES &amp; CO., LTD. AGENTS

J. S. WALKER, General Agent Haw. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;

WILHELM OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE CO.;

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. O HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. O HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 5,390,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 35,000,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 40,390,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD &amp; CO., Limited.

North British &amp; Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1898. £18,959,569.  
1—Authorized Capital—£2,500,000 £ 2,500,000  
Subscribed " " " 2,750,000  
Paid up Capital— " " " 667,500 0 0  
2—Fire Funds— " " " 2,750,000 7 11  
3—Life and Annuity Funds— " " " 10,997,000 17 11  
£18,959,569 5 10  
Revenue Fire Branch— " " " 1,530,500 8 4  
Revenue Life Branch— " " " 1,415,242 19 8  
£2,945,742 6 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER &amp; CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## FAC-SIMILE OF MESSAGE AND PIGEONGRAM STAMP.

ly thirty miles therefrom. Messages have been sent to and from Auckland for some two or three years past by private individuals with so much success that the attention of the postal authorities of the New Zealand Government was attracted, resulting in the setting apart of a small appropriation for the purpose of investigating and reporting on the advisability of the Government establishing a regular postal delivery between the two points.

The first step made by the postal authorities was to obtain control of the birds used. This was easily accomplished by the Government agreeing to pay the owner a large proportion of the postage to be charged. The postmaster general next authorized the issuing of 600 special "pigeongram stamps" as a trial issue, one of which was to be used on each message sent. These stamps cost one shilling each and are purchased and cancelled at the two postoffices in the usual way. The message is written in lead pencil on thin but tough tissue paper the exact size of the cut furnished herewith; the stamp is placed on the center and cancelled. The message is then folded up into a small compass, tied under the wing of a bird and in an hour is in the hands of the person to whom it is addressed.

The remarkable celerity with which these pigeongrams are received and delivered and the simplicity of the entire operation makes one wonder why similar means of communication between the different islands of the Hawaiian group have not been already adopted. It is true there have been some futile attempts at it, but under Government protection and conducted through the business channels of the postoffice, a pigeongram service ought to be as successful here as in New Zealand. There is no place in the world probably where it could be used to such great advantage as in the Hawaiian Islands. If the Auckland postoffice authorities can send a pigeongram to Great Barrier Island for one shilling, surely the Honolulu postoffice ought to be able to forward a message to Kauai and Maui for a dollar and to Hawaii for two.

In this out-of-the-way spot one hardly realizes the importance of keeping up trained homing pigeons for use in case of necessity. Indeed, it was only recently that Senator Hale called the attention of the United States Senate to the value of an effective pigeon service as a necessary adjunct to the army and navy in case of war, and presented a paper relating to homing pigeons prepared by F. H. S. Morrison of Elizabeth, New Jersey, president of the National Federation of American Homing Pigeon Fanciers, from which the following is quoted:

It was during the siege of Paris, during the Franco-Prussian war, that the eyes of all Europe, and, in fact, the whole world, were opened to the fact that the homing pigeon was not a mere plaything. Constituting, as they did, the only means of communicating with the outside world, they gained for themselves a warm place in the hearts of the residents of Paris and the admiration of all Europe.

During the siege Paris was thus kept in communication with friends and allies. Thousands of messages were conveyed into the French capital, and even newspapers were reduced in size by being photographed and sent to Paris by these aerial messengers.

strate clearly its practical utility. With the above facts before us, let us turn to a few of the wars conducted by England and the United States, in which well-equipped pigeon services would have been of great value.

Take, for example, the Afghan war, the duration of which was about two years. During this war about 200 miles of telegraph wires were laid. The expenditure was enormous, and yet the service was unsatisfactory, the reason being that every few days the wires were cut by the natives. The territory in which the war was conducted was such that it could have been completely covered by a pigeon service at comparatively no expense and the service thus obtained would have been more effectual and more satisfactory than the one which was obtained by the telegraphic system. The same thing could be said of the Zulu and the Ashantee wars.

During the late civil war, when the State of Virginia constituted the great battlefield, a well-equipped pigeon service in the city of Washington would have been the means of making it a comparatively easy matter to communicate with the Federal Government within a few hours from almost any point in the State. Those who are posted upon the inconveniences caused in many cases by delay can fully appreciate the great value that such a service would have been.

Upon our Western frontier during the trouble with the Indians great loss of life and property could have been avoided by establishing pigeon posts at various forts which constituted the strongholds of the western division of our army.

We need go no further than the present differences existing between the United States and Spain, taken in connection with the state of affairs in Cuba, to see the great benefit which our Government would derive from a homing pigeon service properly equipped.

General Lee, with a basket of well-trained homing pigeons at his headquarters in Havana, belonging to a Government coop at Key West, would be perfectly independent of the cable as a means of quick communication with Washington, D. C., and should war with Spain result from the present complications a pigeon service would play no small part in it.

## SPECIE SHIPMENT.

SYDNEY, Aug. 3.—The mail steamer Alameda, which left for Auckland and San Francisco today took away \$250,000 in specie.

## IT SAVES THE CHILDREN.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. Boggs, Stump-ton, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

During the siege Paris was thus kept in communication with friends and allies. Thousands of messages were conveyed into the French capital, and even newspapers were reduced in size by being photographed and sent to Paris by these aerial messengers.

makes sweeping charges against the Protestant missionary societies in the Islands, and claims that they have resulted in the decadence of the natives.

## A LONG TOW

SYDNEY, August 6.—The steamer La Serena has been towed from Broome, West Australia, to Sydney, a distance of 3,400 miles. This is the record for the Colonies.

## VICTORIAN FINANCE

MELBOURNE, August 6.—In the budget speech this week, the Premier expects to announce a surplus of £300,000.

## MISRULE IN JAMAICA

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The House of Commons passed the Colonial Loan Bill. Mr. Chamberlain, in defending a loan to Jamaica, said the island would become bankrupt unless assisted. The elected members of the island Government had made an awful mess of the finances, and it was necessary that the Imperial Government should regain a larger measure of control if it assumed responsibilities.

## GERMANY IN AFRICA

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Owing to the Congo Free State not effectively occupying the territory, Germany has established a post on Lake Kivu, midway between Lakes Albert Edward Nyansa and Tanganyika, and has claimed the district lying east of Kivu, between the Free State boundary and German East Africa.

## THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The British fleet, under Admiral Domville, met a slow convoy 300 miles west of Bantry Bay, and brought them safely to Milford Haven without firing a shot, thus winning the manoeuvres. Vice Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, who commanded the hostile fleet, did not sight the convoy or the British fleet owing to 40 hours of fog. Marconi's wireless signalling proved most efficient. It scored a veritable triumph, and largely contributed to Domville's victory.

## FAMINE IN INDIA

BOMBAY, Aug. 2.—The famine outlook is serious in the western and central provinces of India. Owing to the failure of the monsoonal rains, a fourth of the crops of the central provinces have been ruined. It is feared that the famine will endanger the establishment of the currency reforms.

## SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Aug. 6.—S. W. Greasley, last year's winner of the English long-distance championship, swam the 500 meters swimming race on the Seine, beating Percy Cavill by a few yards. Jas. Nuttall, the English champion, was third, and Arthur Carr fourth.

## California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, &amp; FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton of one thousand tons are almost equally alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

## Shot Guns AND Cartridges

Have you seen our new importations in this line? If not, move in and take a look. We have the neatest article in the way of a single breech loader, 12 gauge, just the thing for those who want to keep a cheap gun on hand to shoot Mongoose or Mynahs and do not care to have an expensive gun for sporting. You will wonder how we can sell these for \$12.00, but we do and this lot is going fast.

We have a fine assortment of good cartridges both in smokeless and black powders, also everything needed to make your own cartridges if you wish. Rifles, Revolvers, and everything in this line at lowest prices, at

E. O. HALL &amp; SON,

—LIMITED.—

Read the Hawaiian Gazette



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, August 18.

Stmr. Noeau, Wyman, from Kauai with 930 bags of sugar to Castle & Cooke, and 375 bags to Wm. Holt & Co.

Jap. stmr. Toyo Maru, Tomita, from Yokohama with 700 immigrants and 400 tons general merchandise to Theo. H. Davies & Co.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kona and Kau with 7,721 bags sugar, 28 head cattle, 10 bags coffee, 29 bundles hides, 1 donkey, 19 hogs and 300 pigs, sundries.

Stmr. Alameda, von Oterendorp, from Sydney via Auckland and Apia; pass. and mdse. to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

Saturday, August 19.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, from Kapaa; 22 sundries.

Stmr. Mikahala, Pederson, from Ele-ele; 2,433 bags sugar, 45 bags taro, 56 bundles hides, 10 sundries.

Schr. Lady, Martin, from Koolau; 250 bags rice.

Stmr. J. A. Cumming, Searle, 6 hrs. from Waimanalo.

Stmr. Claudine, Freeman, 26 hrs. from Hilo; 370 sacks potatoes, 120 sacks corn, 90 bundles awa, 24 bundles hides, 44 hogs, 50 head cattle, 1 horse, 300 packages sundries.

Sunday, August 20.

Stmr. Maui, Cameron, 12 hrs. from Kahului; 50 head cattle, 51 hogs, 155 sacks potatoes, 30 sacks beans, 100 sacks taro flour, 112 packages sundries.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, 7 hrs. from Kaunakakai.

Stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, 18 hrs. from Makaweli.

Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, 8 hrs. from Mokai.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, 9 hrs. from Nawiliwili; 11 cs ostriches to W. H. Rice.

Am. schr. Mary E. Russ, Wikender, 15 days from Eureka; lumber to Lewers & Cooke.

Stmr. Iwalei, Gregory, 18 hrs. from Honolulu; 4,283 bags sugar to F. A. Schaefer & Co.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 12 hrs. from Kapaa; 407 bags rice.

Saturday, August 19.

Am. sh. Lucile, Anderson, from Nainaimo, July 28; 2,180 tons coal to Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, August 18.

Stmr. Helene, Welsbarth, Paanhai, Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, Lahaina.

Saturday, August 19.

Am. stmr. Alameda, von Oterendorp, San Francisco.

Saturday, August 19.

Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco.

Sunday, August 20.

Ger. bk. J. C. Glade, Stege, San Francisco.

Monday, August 21.

Stmr. Noeau, Wyman, Lahaina.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Makaweli.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.

Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, Kamalo.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, Kaunakakai.

Stmr. J. A. Cumming, Searle, Oahu ports.

Schr. Lavinia, Pahia, for Elele.

## ISLAND PORTS.

KAILUA.—To sail, August 18, schr. Bertie Minor, for Eureka.

KAHULUI.—Sailed, August 18, brig Lurline, for San Francisco with about 3,000 bags sugar.

HILO.—Arrived, Aug. 19, bktn. Archer, 14 days out from San Francisco, with a cargo of general merchandise valued at about \$45,000, and the following passengers: Seymour Johnson, Ralph S. Johnson, Lester C. Reed.

Sailed, Aug. 18, Dr. Roderick Dhu, for San Francisco with 32,677 bags sugar, shipped as follows: Hakalau, 10,677 bags; Pepeekeo, 8,000 bags; Waialeale, 10,000 bags; Wainaku, 6,000 bags; value, \$162,098. The Roderick Dhu carried the following passengers: Wm. Ebbling and wife, Mrs. A. B. Horner and 2 children, Jos. Inketter, wife and two daughters, Miss McGregor, Mrs. John Rice, Miss Nellie Trowbridge, Charles Trowbridge, J. F. Trowbridge.

KAHULUI.—Arrived, Aug. 19, Am. bktn. Gleaner, from Naititi ports.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

APIA.—Arrived, August 11, U. S. S. Abarengo, from Norfolk Va., via Valparaiso, with material for the wharf at Pango Pango.

## INTERESTING RELIC.

Captain Clifford Anderson of Boston has in his possession the first letter written by Zachary Taylor to his daughter after her marriage. This daughter eloped with Jefferson Davis. Captain Anderson came across the letter in an autograph dealer's stock, and will return it to Mrs. Davis. Zachary Taylor was a colonel at the time of writing.

## BORN.

STEWART.—In this city on Friday, August 18, 1899, to the wife of T. McCants Stewart, a daughter.

## MARRIED.

MACHADO-MEDEIROS.—In this city, August 19, 1899, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Manuel Machado and Irmma Medeiros, both of this city.

## DIED.

SIMS.—On Monday, August 21, 1899, in this city, Mary Minerva, only daughter of Wm. R. and Katie E. Sims, age 4 years 4 months 27 days. Funeral services at residence, Kalihii, 3 o'clock p. m., and at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 4 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, August 23, 1899. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

The new dredger may make a trial start this afternoon at the foot of Richards street. If everything works smooth by Thursday she will be tearing up the coral in good shape.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrived.

For Honolulu, per stmr. Alameda, August 19.—(Maggie Moore-H. R. Roberts Dramatic Co.): Miss Maggie Moore, Harry Roberts, Herbert Ashton, Miss Branscombe, Fred Esmeiton and wife, A. Cochran, Clarence Lyndon, William Townsend, Miss Osgood Moore, Percy Ward, Miss Corcoran, Misses Bashford (2), Freddie Thompson.

From Pukoo and Manele, per stmr. Mokoli, August 18.—Mrs. Silva, Mrs. Emily Fernandez, Mrs. Isaca Cockett, Mrs. Henry Cockett, H. Mortensen and 2 deck.

From Kau, Kona and Lahaina, per stmr. Mauna Loa, August 18.—Captain C. J. Campbell, Mrs. W. Kua, Miss K. Kua, J. H. Richfield, K. W. Kuhakua, Miss Akeaa, C. F. True, Miss H. Myhre, T. Heae, W. M. Brunner, Mrs. Dr. Oliver, Master Oliver, Senator Clark, W. B. Scott, A. Palapala, Mrs. Self, D. McCorniston and wife, W. J. Lowrie, J. S. Canario, F. Hayselden, Walter Hayselden, Dr. Oliver, Miss Kua, Master Makaina, Mrs. Kaupelo and 2 children, Miss Annie, R. Makalahupa, Mrs. Captain Freeman, Dr. Hayashi, J. N. McGuire, Mrs. A. Fernandez, M. C. Ross and wife, W. Robinson, T. F. Sanborn, J. Vivas, C. Kalfi, Sam Parker and 106 on deck.

From Hawaii and Maui, per stmr. Claudine, August 19.—Volcano.—T. F. Archibald, R. Colgate, T. H. Brook, C. N. Spencer, P. Macintyre, E. B. Root, S. S. Paschal and wife, Miss Ella Pugsley, M. G. Silva, S. Berliner and wife, J. C. Astell, S. Johnson, R. Johnson, W. Thompson, Rev. W. M. Masse, C. Black, C. W. Eccles, Harold Astell, Way Ports—J. T. Moir and wife, R. Ivers, E. E. Richards, Miss Lilinoe Hapoo, Miss E. Espinda, A. H. R. Vierra, wife and son, A. W. Nealy, Mrs. J. P. Howatt and daughter, Miss Lehua, Dr. A. C. Wall, Dr. C. A. Peterson, Man Chong, Ah Hip, H. W. Ludloff, L. C. Lyman, Mrs. Geo. A. Turner, W. Shoening, R. Sandler, C. D. Lovejoy, A. L. Louisson, H. W. Kinney, Master H. Horner, Mrs. R. Westoby and son, E. Savory, W. T. Boyd, Miss Helen Robertson, Miss Mable Robertson, Ernest Parker, T. Mills, Miss A. M. Walker, J. F. Woods and wife, Miss R. Dowsett, G. B. McClellan, Mrs. Jas. Cornwell and 2 children, D. H. Davis, G. M. Hancock, W. F. Young, C. Martin, E. Haneburg and wife, Geo. E. Smithies, and 140 deck.

From Elele, per stmr. Mikahala, August 19.—R. T. Robinson, Mr. Frels, J. Otergeit, Master Catton, Miss Catton, and 6 deck.

From Kapaa, per stmr. Waialeale, August 19.—J. Anderson and 9 deck.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Maui, August 20.—Mrs. S. W. Kaal and son, Mrs. M. Kaawa and son, Mrs. O. H. Glick and maid, Miss Mary Green, J. K. Josepa, A. N. Kepokai, J. J. Josepa, Rev. O. H. Gulick, N. E. Lemmon, W. A. Bailey, J. W. Kalua, H. Giles and son, E. R. Hendry, Rev. Akazawa, Miss Kahai, Miss Kaukau, H. P. Baldwin, F. Klamp, J. F. Taylor, E. S. Taylor, J. M. Kaneakua, Miss I. Ziegler, Miss Alexander, J. W. Hall, J. R. Higby, C. H. Rose and wife, D. A. Ray, Look Sing, Rev. S. Kanda, Miss E. Lani, Miss F. E. Akona, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss L. Aiwohi, A. de Souza, Miss L. Lani and 61 deck.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, August 20.—Prof. A. S. Bickmore, C. C. Langill, Dr. C. H. Douglas, W. T. Belfield, J. C. Davis, S. E. Lucas, A. Toogood, Geo. Smith, J. E. Regess, E. Cramer, Geo. Maiko, Miss M. Kanoho, C. Ah Chong, Hee Man, Yee Wa, Chang Yet, H. Kwack, Kodo and 96 deck.

From Makaweli, per stmr. Kilohana, August 20.—Miss Laughlin, F. A. Vickery and 3 deck.

From Maui and Molokai, per stmr. Lehua, August 20.—G. Kaneau, C. W. Schleiffer, P. McLane, W. Auld and wife, E. Renkin and wife, W. Crook, Mr. Weis and 9 deck.

## Departed.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Alameda, August 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, J. Hart, J. Monkhouse, W. Jarrett, F. M. McGrew, H. Gilder, J. Refeld, J. Evans, Lieut. P. Andrews, U. S. N. and wife, O. P. Emerson, Rev. Mr. Kaubane, Rev. Mr. Deasha, C. M. Curtis, L. J. Frank and wife, H. Alfriz, H. P. Beckley, O. Westcott, Mrs. O. Westcott, F. A. Bennett, E. B. Root, H. J. Buntin, R. B. Jones, G. B. Wilcox, A. Rice, Mrs. Pollack, C. B. Clancy, Dr. Buffum, H. A. Buffum, H. Morgan and wife, W. F. Pogue Jr., R. W. McChesney, Miss D. E. Griswold, Mrs. Riernschneider, W. H. Norton, F. G. Fernera and wife, J. S. Ellis and wife, G. Benson, wife and son, L. B. Kerr, Miss Watson, Miss Smith, F. Brand.

For Hawaii, per stmr. Iwalei, August 18.—C. Innes.

For Kauai, per stmr. James Makee, August 18.—Mrs. E. Moore.

For San Francisco, per bktn. Irmgard, August 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Dodge, Miss A. Ellis, J. R. Dowdlee, Mrs. Clark and son, Mrs. G. T. Augur and sons, Mrs. A. H. Otis.

For Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, August 21.—B. A. Leban.

For Lahaina, per stmr. Noeau, August 21.—H. Robinson.

A BIT OF INGERSOLL'S WIT.

Some years ago Ingersoll was a guest at a dinner of the famous Clover Club in Philadelphia. He entered the room some time after the diners had been seated, and being told that his chair was near the head of the table he walked to the designated spot and found it temporarily occupied, and stood there in momentary embarrassment amid a scene of beauty whose charms were contributed to by masses of flowers and lights of many colors. Ex-Governor Bunn, who sat at the far end of the table, noticing that Ingersoll had no place at the mahogany, greeted him aloud with, "Colonel, this is heaven; there is no seat reserved for you here." To which came the quick reply, as the tardy guest looked about him, "Judging from the company I find myself in, I thought it was the other place."

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The Harvester is discharging coal at Pacific Mail wharf.

The bark Reeper will sail this week from Kahului for the Coast.

Captain Harry Evans has cleared a handsome profit off the wreck of the La Nina.

The Toyo Kisen liner Hongkong Maru, from San Francisco, is due tomorrow afternoon.

The bark J. C. Glade sailed yesterday for San Francisco with 3,970,478 pounds of sugar, valued at \$172,142.

At Oceanic wharf this morning the ostriches from Kauai will be loaded on the bark Mauna Ala for San Francisco.

The British gunboat Goldfinch and the German gunboat Cormorant were at Apia when the Alameda left there.

The Toyo Maru, now in port, was formerly the Zambesi, a fast P. & O. steamer between London and Hongkong.

The barkentine Irmgard, for San Francisco last Saturday, had a cargo of 2,154,276 pounds of sugar, valued at \$81,315.

A large fleet of vessels from nitrate ports is loading or on the way to the Islands for the Hawaiian Fertilizing Company.

Crews from the boat clubs are practicing in the harbor every evening now in preparation for Regatta Day next month. Interested plungers gather along the waterfront watching the speed of the shells and making guesses as to the prospective winners.

Future cruises of the gasoline fishing schooner Malolo will be only with a white crew. Captain Sess announces that he will make no more attempts with natives or Japanese fishermen, both having proved untrustworthy. It is not likely this enterprise will be allowed to die out as at the head of the Deep Sea Fishing Co., owners of the Malolo, are some of the best young business men of the city.

The last coal circular from Newcastle reports the rate of freight to Honolulu approximate at 17 shillings. The price of best screened coal f.o.b. Newcastle is 8 shillings. Three vessels sailed for Honolulu since previous advices with the quantities of coal as stated under home charter. On July 5 the American ship Eolippe, with 2,042 tons Greta coal; on July 14 the American ship Louisiana, with 2,083 tons Waratah coal; on July 18 the American ship Yosemite, with 1,593 tons Greta coal; on July 26 the American bark Abbey Palmer, with 2,860 tons Duckenfield coal. For Kahului—On July 15 the American schooner Geneva sailed hence with 835 tons Duckenfield coal, followed on the 17th of July by the American schooner John Smith, with 941 tons Wallend coal, both under home charter.

SYDNEY, August 6.—The ship Republic, which gained notoriety recently, has been sold to G. T. Niccol, of Auckland, but the price is withheld. The Republic put into Sydney in distress some months ago, while on the voyage from Newcastle to Honolulu, and after being repaired, resumed her voyage, but put back again leaking. An altercation between some of the crew occurred on this occasion, resulting in the captain shooting one of the men, for which he was sent to jail for a term. The vessel was then sold to a Sydney firm, who repaired her, intending that she should sail for the Islands, where she was to be turned into a bulk. The Marine Board, however, refused to allow a certificate of her seaworthiness to be issued and the vessel was detained. Several inquiries were held by the Marine Board, at the request of the owners, and notwithstanding that the crew, who had been engaged to take the vessel to sea, expressed themselves as being satisfied that she was in a seaworthy condition, and that they were prepared to go to sea in her, the Marine Board refused to allow her to leave port. The Republic was formerly under the American flag, but of late years has been sailed under the Chilean colors. She was built at Kennebunk, Maine, U.S.A., in 1869, and is of the following dimensions: Length, 193.6 feet; breadth, 39.6 feet; depth, 23.7 feet; tonnage, 1287.

## NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, United States Navy.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Hawaii Soda Works Co., Ltd., held at the Kohala, Hawaii, on August 5, 1899, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

E. P. Low ..... President  
W. M. McDougall ..... Vice President  
Adam Lindsay ..... Sec. and Treas.  
George P. Tulloch ..... Auditor  
R. Laing ..... Manager

AD. LINDSAY,  
Sec. Hawaii Soda Works Co., Ltd.  
Kohala, Hawaii, Aug. 7, 1899.  
2098-21

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Dr. Price's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

## Land Sale.

At the sale of Government land held yesterday E. B. Boyd was the auctioneer in the presence of Agent Brown. Two small lots in Halawa were up for sale. The first, containing about two acres, with an upset price of \$270, went to L. L. McCandless for \$210; the second piece, six acres, upset price \$150, was knocked down to the Honolulu Sugar Co. for \$505.

## The Waialua Case.

In Judge Perry's courtroom yesterday W. J. Lowrie gave his testimony in the Waialua case. E. D. Tenney was then put on the stand until his cross-examination was finished, after which W. A. Bowen took the anxious seat and was still holding it down when adjournment came for the day.

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

DATE	TIME	TEMP.	WIND	MOON	SEA
Aug. 18	5:00	74	SE 4	1/2	1/2
"	6:00	74	SE 4	1/2	1/2
"	7:00	74	SE 4	1/2	1/2
"	8:00	74	SE 4	1/2	1/2
"	9:00	74	SE 4	1/2	1/2
"	10:00	74	SE 4	1/2	1/2
"	11:00	74	SE 4	1/2	1/2
"	12:00	74	SE 4	1/2	1/2
"	1:00	74	SE 4	1/2	1/2
"	2:00	74	SE 4	1/2	1/2
"	3:00	74	SE 4	1/2	1/2
"	4:00	74	SE 4	1/2	1/2
"	5:00	74	SE 4	1/2	1/2
"	6:00	74	SE 4	1/2	1/2
"	7:00	74	SE 4	1/2	1/2
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"	6:00	74	SE 4	1/2	1